

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received JAN 4 1980
date entered FEB 15 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hyrum First Ward Meetinghouse

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 290 South Center St. ___ not for publication

city, town Hyrum ___ vicinity of congressional district

state UT code 049 county Cache code 005

3. Classification

Category ___ district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) ___ structure ___ site ___ object	Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public ___ private ___ both Public Acquisition ___ in process ___ being considered	Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied ___ unoccupied ___ work in progress Accessible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted ___ yes: unrestricted ___ no	Present Use ___ agriculture ___ commercial ___ educational ___ entertainment ___ government ___ industrial ___ military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum (in process) ___ park ___ private residence ___ religious ___ scientific ___ transportation ___ other:
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4. Owner of Property

name Hyrum City Corporation

street & number 90 West Main

city, town Hyrum ___ vicinity of state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cache County Courthouse

street & number 179 West Main

city, town Logan state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This late Gothic Revival style chapel by Logan architect Karl C. Schaub is located on an impressive site at the top of a hill. It has a four foot high stone foundation, covered with a layer of cement blocked off into squares, and is otherwise built of red brick. A square tower rises from the foundation on the southeast corner of the rectangle, with the tower and its foundation jutting out about three feet. There are two entries at the base of the tower, one on the south side and another on the east. These entries are arched and originally featured double wooden doors.

There are three high arched windows on the south side, the center window being larger than those on the sides. There are three identical windows on the west side and two on the east. There are three smaller windows placed closely together on the south and east sides of the upper tower, each one is arched, the arch accented with stonework. Above the windows on each side of the tower there is a circular design in brickwork. There is a louvered wooden steeple tower, complete with steeple, atop the brick tower. The same circular decorative brick design is repeated around small windows in each gable end of the building.

Decorative columns separate the windows. These begin with stone jutting out from the foundation, then continue up with brickwork. The roof is high pitched with a slightly lower, smaller, separate pitch on the south end. It is covered with wood shingles. There is another entrance on the west side, arched with wooden double doors. This was primarily used for the mourners at a funeral.

The annex was added shortly after this main chapel area was completed. It is a narrower rectangle along the north side. It has the same stone foundation, identical red brick and follows the same architectural design of arched windows, however, the decorative brickwork is not used as extensively. There is a single doorway on the east side with cement steps leading to it. The roof follows the same high pitch but is reversed.

Structurally, the building is unchanged and the alterations that have been made are reversible. The brick has been painted an off-white; the east entrance at the tower base has been covered and the steps removed. The windows on the

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south side have been replaced with squared off metals ones, the arches remain, filled in with wood. Except for a small part of one tower window the rest have been covered. The tower steeple has been removed. The wooden entrance doors have been replaced by glass ones.

The interior at the base of the tower is a small entry way leading into the auditorium. Double wooden doors on the northwest of entry open into the auditorium. The floor slopes toward the pulpit stand which is in the northwest corner opposite the entry way. The choir seats are curved around the rear of the pulpit stand on graduated steps.

The pew ends are carved, repeating the exterior arch. The beautiful oak pews are curved, placed in three sections, emphasizing a unique quarter circle arrangement of the seating area. A balcony curves around from the north side to the west side of the auditorium. An ironwork railing is along the front of the balcony and the pews conform to the curve. A stairway leads to the balcony and has carved wood posts, railing and ballisters. The balcony is supported by posts and has carved wood scrolls underneath on each end. There is a high rounded ceiling with a large carved rosette at the highest part.

The annex consists of one rectangular room, a small entryway and a hallway. There are stairs leading from the hallway to classrooms on the upper floor. The stair railing, post and ballisters are of carved wood. Another enclosed stairway leads down to the basement area which is one large room.

Very few changes have been made from the original. The ceiling has been lowered to conserve heat. The natural wood wainscoating has been painted. The only change of the annex has been the removal of a raised stand at the one end of the main floor room.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903-05 **Builder/Architect** Karl C. Schaub of Monson and Schaub

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of the Hyrum First Ward Chapel can be found in its characterizing the values of a community which worked and labored to create a place of worship and a social center that fittingly celebrated the prosperity of their burgeoning farming community. The congregation turned to Logan architect Karl C. Schaub for the design of the building. The sturdy, handsome structure is a good example of the work of this regionally important architectural office, which also designed Old Main building at Utah State Agricultural College (National Register).

Of the three LDS meeting houses constructed in Hyrum during the first five years of this century, one has been demolished and another rather extensively altered, leaving the First Ward the only one relatively intact. It is the most visually prominent of the town's structures.

The chapel includes a horseshoe balcony, a very uncommon plan in Mormon Church architecture. Most of the building materials were local products, hauled to the site by ward members, who did most of the actual construction.

This building was also for many years the focal point of most social activities in Hyrum.

Shortly after Hyrum was divided into three wards, a committee of ward members started looking for a site on which to build a new meeting place. The present site was their first choice, however, they encountered some difficulty in purchasing the property from the owners. This site was on high ground and not swampy as other considered sites were.

The chapel was started in 1903 and was completed early in 1905. The Annex was added shortly after the completion of the large chapel room. The building was dedicated in January 1913 by LDS Church President, Joseph F. Smith, who arrived on the old Oregon Shortline train and was met by three ward members.

All the materials used in constructing the building were found locally; rock for the foundation was hauled from Blacksmith Fork canyon; all the spruce and pine timber used for the building was cut at South Cottonwood in Blacksmith Fork canyon where Andrew B. Anderson had a sawmill. It was then hauled to the building site by Hans and Nickoli Jorgensen and Peter Thompson. It took two days per trip.

9. Major Bibliographical References

An Early History of Cache Valley, compiled by M.R. Hovey, Logan Chamber of Commerce, 1923, p. 18.
 The History of A Valley, edited by Joel E. Ricks, Deseret News Publishing Co., 1956, p.44.
 Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Andrew Jenson, 1936.
 Interview with Victor J. Allen, Hyrum's oldest resident.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than 1
 Quadrangle name Logan, UT Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 3, Plat A, Hyrum City Survey, and running thence North 10 rods, thence West 12 rods, thence South 10 rods, thence East 12 rods to the place of beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steve English, Bill and F. McBride, Jack Smith/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date _____

street & number 307 West 2nd South telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town SLC state UT 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date December 13, 1979

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Sally G. Olden date 2/15/80
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: W. Ray Luce date 2-14-80
 Chief of Registration

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The brick was hauled from Wellsville, five miles west of Hyrum, by ward members. This brick was made in Wellsville. The stone foundation and brick were laid by James L. Jenson and his son William. The mortar was mixed by Israel Jorgenson and Arthur Thompson. The carpenters were Ingwald Gulbranson, Albert Allen and son Silas. As was the custom in those early days, many other ward members "worked out" their building assessments. Karl Schaub, an architect from Logan, designed the building. The church paid \$8,000.00 for its construction, all other work was done by members of the ward.

Architect Schaub was born in Switzerland in 1869, and worked as a draftsman for the federal government before establishing an architectural office in Logan in partnership with Joseph Monson.